

RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, January 16, 1846. A meeting of the Republican members of the Senate and House of Delegates is requested in the Hall of the House of Delegates on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock-

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1846. Mr. Allen, on his own hook, that is, without consultation with his fellow-members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced claratory that the United States would not, in future, permit the intervention of European Govern-Continent. On presenting them, he briefly explained their character, and his reasons for offering them. Mr. Calhoun objected to their reception, and argued to show that their introduction was ill-timed and ill-advised. He drew the inference, that they were intended to express the sense of the American Congress upon the late movement of England and France with reference to the Argentine Republic. He declared his disapprobation of the conduct of those Governments in the case in question, which would meet as prompt and earnest opposition from him as from any member of the Senate. He, however, conceived this a most imprudent mode of treating the subject; for a general delaration of this character, taking such sweeping grounds, could not fail to unite all Europe against us, and, sooner or later to bring us in collision with combined powers. He thought that, if it be deemed necessary to act on the Argentine question, vigorous armed intervention on our part would be much more ap propriate than general declarations such as those before the Senate. He conceived that the difficulties which must arise from carrying out the policy thus laid down could have no other result than to turn us into a great military power;-whereas, our history, institutions, &c., declared most em-phatically that our policy was, if possible, peace world. On motion of Mr. Jarnagin, the Senate declined to entertain the subject by a vote of 28 to 23, Messrs. Calhoun, McDuthe, Westcott, Haywood and Chalmers, and all the Whigs present going against their reception; while the balance of the Democrats voted on the other side. Being about to comment upon this subject, I desire to say to you and to your readers, that they are to take my opinions and speculations in this case as in all others, for their simple value; as those of myself, alone, writing without consul tation or advisement from any quarter. Mr. Cal houn's views appear to me to be most proper .-What good is to come from introducing abstract propositions, such as these, to complicate the ost delicate (Oregon) question, so soon to be taken up. They were doubtless offered, though the Whigs will deny the fact, without reference to that subject; but if considered, or if in hand for consideration, when that comes up, they will go towards introducing new issues into the controversy. I, for one, therefore, thank him for promptly opening the eyes of the Senate to the impropriety o their consideration under the circumstances. I can not help thinking that many gentlemen voted for them from courtesy to the mover, who, had they been consulted before they were offered, would have declared them, with Mr. Calhoun, to be ill-

In the street, I find that the Whigs are rubbing their hands over this vote as a test of the senti-ment of the Senate upon the subject of the notice. This is nonsense-sheer nonsense. Mr. Lewis of Alabama voted for their reception; yet no one of Alabama voted for their reception; yet no one fancies that he will go for the notice. On the other hand, more than one Democrat and Whig who will vote to sustain the policy of the admin stration upon the Oregon question, went against their introduction. This opinion, on the part of the Whigs, shows to what extremity they are driven for want of reasonable hope of defeating the notice. The result, however, is a nine hours' (not days') talk; though perhaps it will be magni-ned into a matter of importance, to increase in proportion as the news travels from the seat of Government.

The House of Representatives, this morning, dispensed with their hour of preliminary business and took up the Oregon question immediately on coming together. I am happy to tell you that five speeches were delivered thereon. They seem to have come to the conclusion which I characterized as so necessary in my letter of the 12th inst. -to press through this debate. The Committee were addressed by Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee Gordon of N. York, Brinkerhoff of Ohio, Wentworth of Illinois, and Chipman of Michigan.-Mr. Brinkerhoff, though by no means an agreea. ble speaker, is, without doubt, one of the very ablest debaters of the House. He acquitted him-self with much credit. He always commands strict attention when, as to-day, making a set

Mr. Chipman of Michigan "took the rag off He was perhaps more earnestly listhe bush." tened to than any other member as yet speaking Mr. Cocke of Tennessee, a Whig, has the

floor for the next speech on the question. I know not which side he takes, but, judging from his longitude, tancy that he goes for the notice.

The Slomans are still here I believe, Signor Bligs, and Tampleton the Notice. Blitzs, and Templeton, the Vocalist, are both to

entertain the public this evening; so there is at entertain the public amusements.

MACON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic State Convention met in Raleigh on the 8th instant. Although the weather had been very inclement, still the meeting was a large one, showing plainly that the Democrats of that old State will not silently submit longer to the galling chains of Whiggery. Green W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg-the "birth-place of Jackson, Polk and American Liberty"-was unanimously nominated on the first ballot as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Such unanimity bespeaks a glorious result. The Repub- o'clock. licans have at last awakened from their sleer, and determined to redeem their State from the political thraldom under which she has so long groaned. Virginia and North Carolina ought never to be separated, but should always go hand in hand for the advancement of Republican principles. We hail with joy this renewed evidence of Democratic zeal and energy, and trust that it is destined to work a thorough revolution in the politics of the old North State.

The Standard, speaking of the nomination, re-

"We have a leader suited to the crisis, and able to discharge the high duties imposed upon him. His public course, as well in the Legislature as in Congress, has been approved most cordially by the people, whose servant he was; while his private character is so pure and unassailable, that not even Whiggery itself will dare to make it the subject of censure or aspersion. Amiable, sincere, and honest—conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions, he never gives an insult, nor will he take one; and, as was most happily ob-served in Convention, he possesses in a pre emi-nent degree two traits of Andrew Jackson—love of country and devotion to his friends."

Resolutions, expressive of their feelings for General Jackson and Michael Hoke, (their late candidate for Governor,) were adopted. They also warmly approve of the Report of Secretary Walker, of the President's negotiation in regard to Oregon, of the Annexation of Texas, and of the Sub-Treasury.

The following are the resolutions in regard to

the "all-exciting subject :" "Resolved, That the liberal spirit which has marked our past negotiations in regard to the Territory of Oregon, and the renewal of the pro-position by President Polk to compromise the matter in dispute, commends itself to the appro-bation of every patriot; and should the rejection of the overture by the British negotiator be per-sisted in by his Government, no alternative will be left on our part but an abandonment of our national rights, or a fixed resolution firmly to

Resolved, That reposing as we do the fullest confidence in the prudence, discretion, and pa-triotism of the President of the United States, in the management of this important controversy, and uniting with him in the hope, that in this enlightened age' this difficulty with England 'may be amicably adjusted, we do not he sitate in offer-ing our unconditional pledge of support, believ-

and, by "turning the tables," to prove that General Jackson had offered to bargain with Mr. Clay for the Presidency! The long expected work has been out for sometime, but seems to have tallen lifeless to the ground. The Whig press say but little about it-we are, therefore, to presume, that it has failed of its grand end, and is to be placed among the other useless lumber in the Whig arsenal. One of the letters has been published by

the Whig press. It relates to this charge against Gen. Jackson, and is written by S. Sloam of Ohio, who says, that General Houston approached him in December, 1824, and opened a conversation, with the view of influencing the Ohio members, and that his concluding words were, "Well, I hope you, from Ohio, will aid us in electing General Jackson, and then your manmeaning Mr. Clay-can have anything he pleases." Gen. Houston was intimate with Gen. Jackson, and, therefore, it is inferred that the latter was willing to enter into a bargain of that kind, as evidenced by the supposed advances of H.

Is it not strange, had this story been true, that the friends of Mr. Clay should have waited for more than twenty years, until General Jackson joint resolutions into the Senate, this morning, de- had died, and General Houston had left the country, before they first promulgated it? No one, who is familiar with the frank and manly character ments in the international affairs of the Western of the old Hero, can for one moment credit this abortive attempt to disgrace his fair name.

But the evidence of the Kentucky members themselves, utterly disproves this new romance. On their return home from Washington, they were called to account for voting for John Q. Adams, in opposition to the known will of their constituents. In excusing themselves, they all declared, that they did so, because it was well ascertained, that if Mr. Adams was elected, Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State, and that, if General Jackson was elected, Mr. C. would not be. Is not this more weighty testimony than all the floating speeches of General Houston, so ambiguously reported?

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, YESTERDAY. The bill for the incorporation of the President and Directors of the Southwestern Turnpike Road was the order of the day. Mr. Toler moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which made Buchanan the Eastern terminus of the road, and fixing the point for the commencement of the road at Newbern. The amendment was changed so as to substitute the town o Salem in the place of Newbern. The amend ment was advocated by Messrs. Toler, Burwell, Taylor, Pendleton, Broadus, Goodson, Tunstall, Fox and Harvie; and opposed by Mr. Thompson of B. The amendment was finally adopted. The bill was then ordered to its engrossment by the following vote-aves 74; noes 51. Proceedings in full to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1846. SENATE.

The Standing Committees reported in their o Mr. STANARD moved to take up the bil divorcing Sarah C. P. Thomas from her hus band Francis Thomas, and changing her name to Sarah C. P. McDowell. Mr. THOMPSON of A. opposed the motion

The motion was carried.

Messis STRINGER, WALLACE, MOORE,
GALLAHER, STANARD, and THOMPSON of A., made remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. WOOLFOLK was opposed to the bill. and gave his reasons for his opposition.

Messrs, WILLEY and DENEALE also ex

plained their opposition to the bill. Mr. THOMPSON of K. replied to Messis Willey and Denealc. The bill passed-ayes 20, noes 4.

An act providing for the correction of an er or in the assessment of the lands of Elisha Snodrass-passed. An act to extend the charter of the Manches ter Cotton Manufacturing Company-passed.

An act concerning the Portsmouth Saving

An act incorporating the town of Weston Lewis county -passed. An act concerning commissions of Sheriffs and ers-Laid on the table on motion of Mr.

STANARD. An act incorporating the Keswick Coal Mining Company—passed.

An act incorporating the Preston company for improving Cheat river-laid on the table on mo

ion of Mr. WILLEY. An act allowing the payment of a sum of me ney to Thomas W. Gayle—passed. The bill authorising the payment for the re pairs to the Hall of the House of Delegates-

Re-committed to the Committee on Claims. On motion of Mr. THOMPSON of K., The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The following resolutions were presented and

By Mr. LANIER. That a Select Committee e appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the charter of incorporation of the Roanoke Navigation Company, as to authorize he said Company to make sale of the stock standing unpaid upon the books of said Company Committee:-Messrs. Lanier, Tunstall, Saunders, Street, Stovall and Maclin.

By Mr BOAK. That the Committee on Ag iculture and Manufactures enquire into the exediency of incorporating the Martinsburg Man-

facturing Company.
By Mr. HARVIE. That this House will proreed jointly with the Senate, on Saturday the 17th the Land Office, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Librarian, General Agent and Store-keeper of the Penitentiary, and Saparint of the Penitentiary, and Saparint of the State. The forfeiture was entirely removed inst., to the election of an Auditor of Public Ac-Penitentiary; each for one year from the expiration of the term for which the present incumbents

Sale: The fortested was called the second of the Company might first invest two millions of dollars in lands, and then go on to make as much or as little of the road as they of those offices were elected.

By Mr. EDGINGTON. That the Commit-

tee for Courts of Justice inquire into the expediency of providing by law, some remedy more effectual than is afforded by the existing laws, for the collection of debts and claims upon steamboats and other watercrafts navigating the Ohio river and its tributaries within this Common-

Mr. BROWN, of Hanover, submitted the following resolution, which on motion of Mr. LEAKE, was ordered to be laid upon the table: Resolved, That when this House adjourns tolay, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow at 11

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred:
By Mr. EDGINGTON, a projet for a bill for
the establishment of a District School System; which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Saturday next. By Mr. CHINN, a projet for a bill for the es-tablishment of Free Schools; which, on his mo-tion, was in like manner ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Saturday next. By Mr. CABELL, of John Miller, of the coun ty of Albemarle, asking to be compensated for teaching poor children in the county of Nelson. Sufficient to satisfy the House. This bill grants powers of incorporation for every variety of pur-By Mr. NEAL, of citizens of the county of power to construct a railroad from the Potomac to

By Mr. LYONS, certain interrogatories pro pounded by him to the President and Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company, and the answers of the Company thereto; which, on State for the promotion of the prosperity of the

The question was on the engressment of the Mr. LYONS moved to amend the 1st section.

by adding to the individuals composing the Company the following: Messrs. James Bosher, Samuel Marx, Moncure Robinson, George Mc-Call, Joseph R. Anderson, Elihu Chandler, Ben-jamin Etting and Francis Tiernan. Adopted

time that the conditions of this section shall fail to be complied with." Carried.

Mr. SOUTHALL called attention to the 2d section, which only excluded the company from locating the road below Lynchburg, along the valley of the James River. On his motion, a proviso was inserted in the section, restricting the company to the selection of a route that should not interfere with the line of the James River and Kanawha Improvement.

Mr. SOUTHALL moved to amend the 6th

section, (which authorized the company to con-struct lateral railroads, not exceeding in length, in any one instance, twenty miles: Provided such lateral roads do not interfere with any railroad or canal of the State, or of any other person or company,) by inserting in the proviso before the views expressed by Virginia legislators. He the word "railroad," the words, "line of improvement in the East, the word "railroad," the words, "line of improvement in the East, was surprised to hear such opinions from the was surprised to hear such opinions from the was surprised to hear such opinions from the words, "line of improvement in the East, which affords a fair prospect of adequate results."

might bear a more striking analogy to that of the Trojan horse. The 2d section of this bill contained the grant of most extraordinary powers. The bill had not been brought in by a regular committee, whose duty it was to look to the general interests of the State. What were the objects contemplated in this bill? Who was its origina- and fatal to the bill. tor? Its patron he knew was the very worthy gentleman from the city of Richmond. His only bject in offering the amendment was to protect

the existing interests of other improvements.

Mr. LYONS would not object to the amendment, if the term "existing" were introduced be-fore the words "line of improvement." He would not shrink, at the proper time, from a full de-fence of this measure against every charge, from whatever quarter they might come. If any covert design were entertained by the friends of the bill, he had not been able to discover them. He entertained fears from the wooden horse of the gentleman from Albemarle. He would say to n "timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," not designed for him individually, but for those whose rests he was known to favor. He was ready at all times to vindicate, from every aspersion, the characters of the intelligent and honorable individuals whose names were connected with this bill. The gentleman from Albemarle understood the influence of an effort "spargere ambiguas roces." For himself, he would say, that he was actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the State. The a endment, as modified by Mr. LYONS,

was adopted.

Mr. DENISON moved to amend the 10th section, by substituting in fieu thereof the following: "The said company shall proceed with all reasonable despatch in making the surveys to determine the location of the route of the said road; and shall, within two years from the passage of this act, complete the same, and actually enter upon the construction of said road; and within en years from the passage of this act shall have at least one entire track throughout the whole line of said road completed, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charter, and their road, and all other property which the company may own, to the State; which forfeiture is hereby declared to be absolute and complete at the expiration of

the said ten years if the said track be not then ompleted."
Mr. DENISON would be glad to vote for the bill provided a clause was adopted requiring the completion of the road. There were two objects contemplated by the bill, the one a land specu-lation and the other the construction of the road.

Mr. LYONS objected to the amendment. It lands in mortmain. such a forfeiture ever required of any company? What justice could there be in requiring a forfeiture to the State of the entire property of the all. company, merely because they were unable to complete the work? The State will not under-take this work, nor will she lend her aid to its construction; and yet, by adopting this amendshe would be willing to rob this company of all the property it had acquired by its own capital, even though it had effected a connection between the James River and the Ohio. No would accept such terms.

Mr. DENISON said there would be no forfeiture as the bill now stood. They should weigh with deliberation the expediency of granting this power of holding lands, and the advantages to be derived from the road. This bill was for the incorporation of a land company with power to construct a railroad to their lands. They might buy up immense tracts of land, complete the road to their lands, and there were no means of forcing them to prosecute the work to its completion. It was a dangerous power, which he called upon the House, in the most solemn manner, to resist.

Mr. STROTHER thought the gentleman

over estimated the evils to be apprehended. The question was, whether the advantages did not more than counterbalance the evils resulting from this grant of power. The Company was required to construct eighty miles to the West of Lynchourg in three years, and fifty miles annually thereafter until the work was completed. They will thus give the State the strongest assurance of their intention to construct the road. What injury would be inflicted on the State if one million of dollars should be invested in the waste lands of the West, and in the purchase of mines. The State would be greatly benefitted by this investment, and there was no real danger to be dread-If the road should not be completed, the unfinished portion would be in the power of the

subject to its control. Mr. LYONS thought the House must be satisfied that there was no great danger to be appre-hended from this Company. The gentleman from Shenandoah seemed greatly alarmed at the idea of an incorporated Company, with power to hold lands and mines, and construct a railroad. Did the gentleman know that a Company was at this time engaged in mining on the South side of James river, an English Company, who had actually constructed a railroad to their mines—and Commonwealth was not destroyed? The gentleman, he supposed, would refuse to warm himself by the fires in our city, for fear of the sulphurous tumes that would be generated from the coal of a diabolical corporation. What injury could there be to the State from the construction of railroads to her mines? This was a ques-tion in which there should be a display of liberality on the part of the State. It was not a mere bargain between the Company and the State. What equivalent does the State give for the immense advantages to be conferred? The gentleman spoke of the grant of power to the Company to hold lands in mortmain. Are we to have the spectacle of a living Company with dead lands? Are not the lands dead at present? If they re-main dead in the hands of the Company, where is the injury to the State? But if they should become living instead of dead lands, the evil would be still less. The gentleman might take either

horn of the dilemma.

Mr. BOCOCK said the more he examined the subject, the more thorough was his conviction of the danger of this grant of power, and his sur-prise at the views of the gentleman from the City of Richmond. He believed the House would strike out the section objected to, and insert a modified provision, requiring that the grand object should be the construction of the road, and chose; and then they were only required, in ease of a failure to complete the work, to forfeit the unfinished portion of the road. The company might go to the owners of mines to the right or to the left of the line of improvement and make proposals for the purchase of their mines through-out the whole extent of the line, from Lynchburg to Guyandotte. Having the power to change the location of the road, they might force the owners of mines into their own terms. As soon as they had purchased their lands, they would adopt their location for the road, and the value of the lands would be enhanced perhaps several hundred fold.

Then they might sell their lands, and would be annum 54,898,472 36 required only to forfeit the unfinished portion of the road. The company might buy up whole counties and exercise complete control over their voters. They should be bound absolutely to complete the road. It was against the general policy of the State to grant the power of holding lands to Railroad Companies. They could command a monopoly in the transportation on their

Mr. DENISON said that a mere statement of the grants of power to this company would be sufficient to satisfy the House. This bill grants pose-for the construction of a railroad, for ini-Wood, for the incorporation of a Company with ning, manufacturing and agricultural purposes. The section proposed to be amended belies the bill. This is not a railroad bill. There was no authority to compel the completion of the road to the Ohio. Richmond might be benefitted; yet he was unwilling to sacrifice the interests of the

his motion, were ordered to be printed.

A bill, to incorporate the Richmond and Ohio Railroad Company, being the order of the day, was taken up, on motion of Mr. LYONS. its projectors, and he was convinced that their true object was the construction of a rail-road from Richmond to Guyandotte. If their object had been land speculation, they might have attended the periodical land sales of the West and purchase two millions of acres for than eighty miles of the said road, and complete and put in operation after the expiration of three years from the passage of this act not less than fifty miles annually of the same, under penalty of the torteiture of any portion of the same which may not have been commenced; which forfeiture is declared to be absolute and complete that the conditions are the same which is declared to be absolute and complete that the conditions are the same which the same which is declared to be absolute and complete that the conditions are the same which is declared to be absolute and complete to the state and they would not object to the establishment of manufactures and to the opening of mines throughout the whole West. They wanted capital and emigrants to render their waste lands productive. Gentlemen over estimate the value of lands. They seem to have advantage of Lord Code. men reminded him of the fears expressed by the grave Burgomasters of Bremen upon an application made to them by Rothschild, to pay the en-

tire taxes of the city, if they would grant to the
Jews permission to sleep within the walls!
Mr. LYONS considered that the arguments of the gentleman against this bill were based upon assumptions altogether. He explained the provisions of the bill. They could not engage n manufactures until the road was completed from Lynchburg to Guyandotte. Without the road, they would hold two millions of dollars invested in lands of no value whatever. He requested the Clerk to read an extract from the

auvance a single step. His only desire was to reclaim the State. He deprecated the miserly spirit that had been manifested by gentlemen who would leave the impress of their fingers upon would leave the impress of their fingers upon the spirit in this improvement would be essential in or name the same that we have the inevitable result of their humble judgment, are of a character not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties interested in this improvement, paid into the provide the same that the character is not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties interested in this improvement, paid into the provide the same that the character is not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties in the character not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties in the character not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties in the character not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties in the character not to be overlooked. The twenty-two counties in the character not to be overlooked. pets. It was to annihilate the Democratic party, signs. The introduction of this bill, perhaps, advance a single step. His only desire was to nents determined to destroy Virginia ?—

Mr. BOCOCK moved to divide the question, calmly and deliberately. Speculation in lands ever expect that it would be profitable before consisted in first buying and then selling. The

to suffer from the enhanced value of the lands? pleted with their own means what the State refused to assist in accomplishing? Suppose the road was only extended to Buckingham, would the people of that county be in-jured by it? If by possibility it could be ex-tended to Pittsylvania, would his people have any cause of complaint? Was it right, in case of their failure to complete the road, to deprive them By this bill the company was empowered to hold of all their manufactories—those glittering gems with which the whole line of improvement might he studded? Is it injurious to a State to open up was calculated to defeat the bill if adopted. Was its mineral treasures? The mines are now valucless. Can the owners render them valuable? Can they construct roads to their mines? Not at

The Company is restricted to the purchase of land within twenty miles of the road. Can the road be carried in any and every direction? He had always understood, that there were only one or two points at which the road could pass the mountains, and the location was defined by Nature. The people understood this perfectly. Suppose all the land and mines should be purchased, some could only be rendered valuable by means of mines and manufactories, others could be rendered valuable by no human agency.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected. The vote was then taken on the motion to strike out the section, and it was decided in the nega-

On motion of Mr. LYONS, the bill and amendments were laid upon the table and ordered to be On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the House ad-

House of Delegates, January 13, 1846. REMARKS OF Mr. PENDLETON, of GILES AND

MERCER, on the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill on the construction of the South West Mr. Speaker:-The motion just made by my

friend from Londoun, to reconsider the vote rejecting the Southwestern road, brings again the merits of the bill before the House; and in view of the deep interest felt by all Southwestern Virginia in the proposed measure, I ask the indulgence of the House, whilst I attempt to remove the prejudices which, in my judgment, arising alone from the want of correct information, defeated this bill on a former occasion. The bill under conside-ration proposes the construction, on State account, of a McAdamized road from Buchanan in Botetourt, to the Tennessee line, a distance of about 180 miles, passing through seven of the five thousand dollars is appropriated by the bill to commence the work. These are its general provisions. To its passage, various objections have been urged: first, we are told that the Legislature has no power to construct the work on State account; secondly, that it would be unwise to do so, for various reasons; and last and not least, the West has been re-proached with a desire to squander the public money, whilst the East is bearing the burdens of the Government; that whilst we have paid nothing, comparatively, the disbursements have been made in the West, and for the benefit of the West. These objections, I propose to consider in their order—promising to satisfy all candid men, that there is not in fact a shadow of foun dation for the objections urged. To the first, I might content myself by affirming the fact, that appropriations have been made by the State for purposes of internal improvement, without dispute, for more than sixty years, and I believe my friend from Halifax may well power. But, sir, after its undisputed exercise for more than half a century, under the vigilant scru-tiny (and let me add, with the recorded approval,) of the purest men of this Commonwealth, should be regarded as settled upon every princi-ple of prescriptive right; nor should even the in-genuity of the gentleman be permitted to disturb it. I have always understood the gentleman to belong to that party, that denied that the General Government possessed the power to make such improvements, and held that it was one of the powers never granted to that Government. And where, I ask, does the power reside, if not in the State Legislatures? Sir, it does belong to the State, as an inherent attribute of sovereignty, and is a power, necessary and indispensable to the existence of a Government, with no other limitations than that imposed by the character of the work and the means of accomplishing it. To an enquiry into these considerations I invite the attention of the House. I would refer to the re-

port of the Second Auditor of the 30th September, 1815, shewing the debt and resources of the Commonweath Amount of Internal Improvement Amount of debt for subscription to 450,107 00 Banks

\$5,978,772 36 annum At 5 per cent. per 1,655,000 00 At 51 per cent. per 25,300 00

- \$5,978,772 36 First district Stocks held by State agents and not included in the above 1.406.021 59 \$7,384,793 87 Total apparent debt

This latter sum is not properly a debt, being held by State agents for the State, and should be deducted; and, when so deducted, leaves an ac-\$5,978,772 36 tual debt against the State of To meet which the State has funds and resources to the amount of 11,343,170 61 Of which sum they have productive

stock and funds as follows: Bank stocks, to wit: 42,137 shares 4,217,700 00 Old James River Company stocks, 416 shares Certificate of debt of the city of Rich-13 000 00 mond Certificates of debt of the Richmond,

Fredericksburg & Potomac Rail Road Company, and the Rich-mond and Petersburg Rail Road Company Stocks in Rail Road Companies 1.172 100 00 361,173 03 Stocks in Navigation Companies Stocks in Turnpike Companies 419,628 96 Loans-to various companies, &c.,

Making an aggregate of Which amount paid dividends to the State for the year 1844. Funds unproductive but available Stocks in improvements not com-Stocks in improvements completed, 1,039,738 18 but not productive

Such is the condition of the State, as shown by said report, which, after setting apart a sufficient sum, out of the productive funds, to meet the actual debt due from the Commonwealth, leaves a balance of \$5,364,398 25, of which sum 1 solution to say, available though not productive; and the residue—or a large portion thereof—we are told by the becoming so, when she chooses, without increased taxation; with a surplus of stocks and funds propriations to the Valley turnpike, to the cenample to meet any contingency, and with an estral improvement, and to the lines of rail-timated surplus in the Treasury, at the end of road which traverse the State from North to the next fiscal year of \$191,516 15. Are we, therefore, in a condition to make the proposed improvement? That the means were ample for ed her representatives in their course. I am rea-

every dollar of the State that was drawn from its coffers. He hoped the House would not strike out and insert a section monstrous in the extreme, as well as looking to its ultimate connexion with a large interest in that road—but, her immense investment in the g eat central improvement of Mr. BOCOCK moved to divide the question, so that the vote should first be taken upon the motion to strike out. By voting to strike out, no one would be committed to vote for the substitute proposed. They should not be carried away by proposed. They should not be carried away by the eloquence of the gentleman from the city of the eloquence of the gentleman from the city of Richmond, but should consider this question Richmond, but should consider this question in lands calmly and deliberately. Speculation in lands produce and minerals of the West and Southwest were reached? I have received a letter from a most seil their lands at an enhanced value. The only penalty imposed for not complying with their obligations to complete the road, was a discharge of all obligations as to the unfinished portion of the work. They should be required absolutely to complete the road in a reasonable time.

Mr. TUNSTALL had listened patiently to the arguing as the configuration of the required absolutely to the semilement and he believed that arguing the semilement and he believed that the road of the real estate was estimated. Mr. TUNSTALL had listened patiently to the arguments of the gentlemen, and he believed that arguments of the gentlemen, and he believed that he was disinterested and impartial, so far as his he was disinterested and impartial, so far as his and line stock in the real state was a population of 127,
994. The value of the real estate was a stimated at \$20,665,141 43, and the value of the produce bargain? Are they so green as not to be able to appreciate the effects of such an improvement? appreciate the effects of such an improvement is the present owner of the lands to be injured by their sale for a higher price than they would command at present? Is the revenue of the State command at present? Is the revenue of the lands? State had increased in value \$17,000,000 since the assessment of 1820. But, although to suffer from the enhanced value of the lands state that appreciation of lands Suppose the Company should encounter impassion that the lands and slaves, and should encounter impassion to the lands and slaves, and try, you cannot compute the gratitude, the devoparent will diffuse through the heart of her neglected child, until you know the difference between a happy, prosperous and contented people, and a depopulated region, relapsing again into a those who beheld that lion whose roat at Young the same of our fainers, to priceless heritage of a nation's freedom, and a depopulated region, relapsing again into a those who beheld that lion whose roat at Young the same of our fainers, to priceless heritage of a nation's freedom. sitive good which might be achieved by a just ex-Virginia are particularly concerned; for, in addithere exists a profusion of an article indispensable to the regeneration of her exhausted lands .-and Washington, as flint or granite in less favored portions of the State. Sir, if Virginia annually pays her thousands for this article, imported from foreign countries, what are the prospective France and Nova Scotia, is distributed among these flattering anticipations; but it gentlemen will

> practical. I will next present a statement of the disbursements from 1783 to 1843: House Document No. 25 - Session of 1843-'4. Disbursements on account of internal improve-

ments East of Blue Ridge : Second Auditor's Statement, A, \$2 914.539 11 Nos. 1, 2 and 3, First Auditor's Statement, B, Nos. 4.5 and 6,

3,086,731 88 To this sum, shown by table, page 2, Doc. No. 25, Add to this the sum guaranteed by 2,599,987 86 the Treasurer, and which the State will have to pay, under the act of 234 March, 1839, being the

Disbursements West of the Blue Ridge See Second Auditor's Statement, A,

Nos. 1, 2 and 3,

\$1,622,665 51

of a beautiful incident in Christian history, will

offer her bounteous bosom to sustain the sinking Nos. 1, 2 and 3,

bonds of the James River and

Kanawha Company,

See First Auditor's Statement, B, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, To this sum, shown by table, page 225 566 75 2, Doc. No. 25,

\$1,970,320 16 \$5,116,399 58 Balance East over West, Let us see how stands the account as between the different portions of the West, taking twenty counties in the South-west, immediately interested in the proposed road—indeed, all the counties from Botetourt to Cabell—and what are the facts? By reference to Document No. 25, of session 1843-'4, it will be seen, that, in all those counties, being more than one-third of all the counties West of the Blue Ridge, the amount expended by the State has been \$108,282. The baance of Western expenditures, being \$1,860,320,

bracing the Valley East of Botetourt and the North-west. Now, from the foregoing statement it will be seen, that the proportion received by the East, compared with that of the West, was in the ratio of \$3 70 in the East, to \$1 in the West, including the \$1,400,000: excluding that sum, and the ratio

have been North and East of the above line, em-

was that of 2 89 to 1.

With a view of ascertaining the relative amount paid in the four grand divisions of the amount paid in the only fithing the session of 1843-4, (Doc. 24.) embracing the years 1830, 1840 and 1843, which I beg leave here to refer to, and which is as follows:

Revenue assessed in the years 1830, 1840, and 1843, in the four grand divisions of the State: 1830.

First district, West of the Alleghany \$36,917 04 Second district, between Alleghany and Blue Ridge 59 873 21 #96,790 25 Third district, between Blue Ridge 148 997 91 and head of tide water

Fourth district, between head of tide 148 324 68 water and the ocean \$297,322 59 76 865 04 First district Second district

Third district Fourth district 118,192 37 Second district

Third district Fourth district

The average revenue paid into the Treasury,

according to the foregoing tables, for the last 15

years, taking the years reported as an average, was in the ratio of \$2 50 from the East to \$1 in the West. Thus, it is shown, that whilst the East received \$3 70 to one dollar in the West, or 2 89 to one dollar, she paid into the Treasury only \$2 50 to one dollar paid by the West-proving what I have before asserted, that the East had received more in proportion to its contributions to the Treasury than the West; and these facts should have been known to those who have stig-matised the West as a beggar at the door of your Treasury. I do not wish to excite jealousy between the different sections of the State by these statements, but merely to proclaim the truth, and thereby it above the orbits of the State by these statements, but merely to proclaim the truth, and thereby it above the orbits of the Powers of Europe to intermeddle in the social organization or political arrangethereby disabuse the public mind of the prejudices attempted to be excited. The predecessors of turther to extend the European system of Governmany of the gentlemen now opposed to this im-improvement, and some of the gentlemen themselves, voted for very many of the appropriations before referred to. I am surprised to find, not only most of the East, but a portion of the Western delegation opposed to this bill. It was a source of deep mortification to see the gentleman from Russell voting against this measure, and thus contributing to impede his own native Southwest in her on-ward march to glory and to greatness. (Here Mr. P. gave way for an explanation from the member from R) Sir the gentleman from Rus-sell need not desire to explain, for I assure him that I have said nothing to which exception can be taken; but I designed only to express my regretat find-ing him arrayed against the bill. I have no doubt

propriations to the Valley turnpike, to the central improvement, and to the lines of rail-South; and I take pleasure in saying here, that

which the proposed road will pass, paid the sum of \$25,241 81—more, sir, than has ever been appropriated by the State for public improvements in those seven counties, except the inconsiderable sum appropriated to that part of James river touching Botetourt. Sir, I ask gentlemen to consider these things, and if we are never to receive any aid from the State-if we are to be forever shut out from the marketsif we are to be driven to look elsewhere than object of this bill was to enable the company to sell their lands at an enhanced value. The only that the increase of tonnage derived from iron I tell you six that the increase of tonnage derived from iron I tell you six that the increase of tonnage derived from iron I tell you six that the increase of tonnage derived from iron I tell you six that the increase of the Southwest I tell you, sir, that the union of Eastern and Western Virginia, is all that can preserve those delicate and important interests of the East, to which any more distinct allusion is unnecessary. Why will Eastern gentlemen, then, madly plunge into a policy so suicidal—a policy which must render the West aliens to the East, and at he was disinterested and impartial, so far as his deep interest in the prosperity of the State would permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of permit. The gentlemen seem to have a dread of position as this.

Mr. JARNAGIN and Mr. CASS rose at the beyond the limits of the Commonwealth?—I warn gentlemen not to press their hostility to slaves, of \$25,608,190. Such was the country for which this improvement was asked. With such resources, agricultural and mineral, the inconstruct a Railroad, connecting the waters of the Chair gave the floor to the injustice of our Eastern brethren, until submission has almost ceased to be a virtue. The west attents to the east, and at modistant day force us, by the aid of foreign corporations, to carry the rich products of the West farther. Already have we submitted to the limits of the Commonwealth?—I warn gentlemen not to press their hostility to first named gentleman, who, after a few remarks, moved that the question of the reception of the reception of the resolution lie on the table. The yeas and nays were called and taken, and the question was decided in the affirmative. So to all the control of the resolution is already making its and tone, provided the State would of the limits of the Commonwealth?—I warn gentlemen not to press their hostility to possition as this.

Mr. JARNAGIN and Mr. CASS rose at the beyond the limits of the Commonwealth?—I warn gentlemen not to press their hostility to possition, the vest attents of the west at authorize them to engage in mining and manufacturing purposes. Who was to be injured by a non-compliance of the Company with all their obligations? Are the people of the West to be njured by the purchase of their waste lands and useless mines? Do they not know how to drive a useless mines? Do they not know how to drive a useless mines? Do they not know how to drive a useless mines? Are they so green as not to be able to in the veins of the men of the Revolution; all my sen iments, all my sympathies are with Virginia. She has not a name among her honored dead to the mountains, and should encounter impas-sable barriers, would it be right todeprive them of all their property, because they have not com-act of justice will add to this self-made coun-act of justice will add to this self-made coun-do not love. It may be, that when I left Eastern that I do not venerate, a spot, from her most solitry, you cannot compute the gratitude, the devo-tion, which one kind smile from our much loved working so much injury to the State. But who fought by the side of our fathers, to gain the those who beheld that lion whose roat at Yorktown wilderness. You have to compare with the po- was hushed into amazed submission to the potent spirit of a people resolved to be free. I found penditure, and the negative abstraction of proper- there men who, in 1812, when the first canty and people which must result from the conti- non boomed its note of defiance across the nued disregard of our just claims. There is a Atlantic, hastened to protect alike the propoint of view in which the interests of Eastern perty of the Fast and the honor of the n tion; many of whose comrades, the victims of tion to salt and lead, which abound in the West, an insalubrious climate, slumber in your soil without a mark to designate their graves, leaving to the sympathies of their triends, and the justice Gypsom is as common in the counties of Smyth of their country, the bereaved families that sur I know the West; and for the vived them. personal probity and worth of their men, for the virtue of their women, for their high appreciation of all that adorns or dignifies human nature, rate from our own quarries, and the tobacco and flour money of your constituents—now paid to France and Nava Section is discussed in the section of the sect your own people, and retained in your own State? mony that unites the interests and affections of It may be said, that we have before heard of all the State. Believe me, the West is your surest ally, your most valuable friend; and it from fear investigate the subject, they will be satisfied that the results here promised are alike obvious and that West, which is one day to reflect renewed lustre on the glory of Virginia, posterity will reproach the act as one of the most unfortunate ever perpetrated. To illustrate her character, I might refer you to my honored friend from Washington, who has gallantly advocated the connection of the East and West for nine successive years. He has asked a recognition of her claim; he has consented almost to beg, as a mendicann, at your Treasury, a miserable stipend, when 172,192 77 he should have commanded a magnificent inheritance. Has he ever appealed to any considerations, but to your sense of justice, or your perceptions of interest? Has he approached you with menace, when, year after year, he has afforded you an annual opportunity of correcting your own injustice? Sir, he has sought nothing by indirection, nor attempted to extort any thing by threats; and did you know him and his people you would never fear that your aid to him would be received with ingratitude, or re-paid with wrong. It is alike politic and just that you should cherish the West. The decrepitude of 1,400,000 00 Virginia will be but temporary. If you will i, the time must come when the West, in the spirit of a beautiful incident in Christian history, will

> energies of her venerable parent. APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. SMITH. We learn from the Richmond papers that ou riend and former townsman, Dr. J. N. Broocks has been appointed Physician to the State Peni tentiary in place of Dr. Chamberlayne, removed We also see from the same papers, that W. W. Dunnavant, Francis Wicker and James Si-

zer, have been appointed visiters of the Penitentia-ry in place of Capt. Dimmock, Maj. Jesse Snead and John G. Mosby, Esq., removed. Of course, the Whig papers violently denounce these appointments. Proscription! proscription will be rung in the public ear, throughout the length and breadth of the land. For ourselves, we decidedly approve the changes that have been made No reasonable man of either party can complain of an Administration, for preferring its friend to its enemies in the filling of offices. Nothing is more natural and proper than that the Demo-cratic Governor of this Democratic State, should

see that some of the offices of "profit" in the Commonwealth are filled by men of his own party. Heretofore the Whigs have enjoyed much the larger share of the loaves and fishes. Dr. Chamberlayne, though a man of reputa tion in his profession, is proverbial for his zeal and violence as a Whig politician. Ought he to retain his office under a Democratic Administra-tion, when his place can be filled, and well filled, by a Democrat? Ought he to have been retained so long under the circumstances? We think not,

e-pecially as the "proscription" of Democrats has long been the order of the day with the Whigs of the Metropolitan City.

All the officers appointed, from what we have understood, are fully equal to those removed; and other things being equal, a Whig or a Democratic Governor should give the preference to his friends, as Governor Smith has done.

Lynchburg Republican. TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1846

SENATE.

Mr. ALLEN, in pursuance of notice previous ly given, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principle by which the United States will be governed in regard to the interposi-tion of the powers of Europe in the political affairs of the independent nations of America. The reading of the resolution was called for, and it was read by the Secretary, as follows: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That recent manifestations of a disposition by certain powers of Europe to interfere in in the political arrangements of this continent, with a view to the enforcement of the European principle of the 'balance of power" upon the independent nations of America, having made it in judgment the duty of the President of the U. States to call the attention of Congress to this subject in his annual message, and to announce on the part of the United States, the counter principle of non-intervention, it is the judgment of Congress that the announcement thus made by the President was demanded by the manifest hazard to which such interference would inevitably expose the relations of peace now subsisting between the old world and the new. Resolved, That Congress thus concurring with

the President, and sensible that this subject has the President, and sensition of the United States been forced upon the attention of the United States by recent events so significant as to make it im-possible for this Government longer to remain silent, without appearing ready to submit to and even invite the enforcement of this dangerous docment upon this continent, by the establishment of new colonies, would be incompatible with the independent existence of the nations and dangerous to the liberties of the people of America, and there-fore would incur, as by the right of self-preservation it would justify, the prompt resistance of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN was unwilling to grant leave for the introduction of a resolution of such a bearing and nature. He said every Senator must feel, that this resolution, if adopted, would have a most solemn and important effect. No man unwarraniable interference of European powers in the political relations of the nations of this continent; and he embraced this occasion to say, report, may become productive. Here, then, we find the State out of debt, or with the means of internal improvement, where has Western Virinternal improvement, where where the westernal improvement is not the westernal improvement which was a supplied to the westernal improvement which was a would require all the energies of the Government to be brought to its support. He said, that the effect of these general declarations upon the diplomacy of the country would be injurious. It could not be otherwise. In this connection, he alluded to a celebrated declaration made by Mr. Monroe more than twenty years ago upon this subject, and said it had been questioned by many wise heads, though he had not questioned it. He was ing as we do that our country is in the right; but right or wrong, we are still for our country."

A FAILURE.

The Life of Mr. Clay, from the pen of the Wr. Clay, from the pen of the Wr. Clotton, was announced in advance by the Whig press, with a grand flourish of trum.

The Life of Mr. Coltton, was announced in advance by the Whig press, with a grand flourish of trum.

The Wright of Wr. SOUTHALL disclaimed any covert device of the Wr. South and the Wright of the Wr. South and the Wr. South an

Sir-the claims of the Southwest, in my | preparing for those events in such a solemn spirit s became us.

Mr. ALLEN explained his object in bringing forward this resolution. Mr. CALHOUN said the matter was still worse than had before appeared. The author of the resolution, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had not even consulted the Committee to which this great question properly belonged!

Mr. ALLEN. No sir, it is all my work!

Mr. CALHOUN resumed. But why had not the distinguished and experienced Senator from Michigan, on the same Committee (Gov. Why had not the Cass) been consulted? tleman's gallant friend at his right (Col. Ben-ton) been consulted? Why had not the other our own State for improvements to enable us to develope the hidden treasures of the Southwest,

For himself, he was opposed to the utterance of these general declarations, because, among other reasons, they would expose us to difficul-

> and make us a great military republic, in arms against the world. It would be better, in his jucgment, if this resolution found occasion in the ca of Buenes Ayres that we should attempt forcible

ties, otherwise unnecessary, with other Powers,

on you. I stand here, with opportunities to speak and resolution authorizing the President to give on this subject, that have not been your healed to the notice to England at such time as he may all. I am by birth and by education an Eastern deem proper, provided that he defer doing so Virginian, whose blood has not flowed unworthily until after the adjournment of the present Con-

Mr. CALHOUN suggested that the resolution was not precisely in acco dance with parliamentary rule, inasmuch as the ground was already covered by other propositions regularly before the do not love. It may be, that when I left Eastern | Senate. He, however, after a few explanatory drew his objections, and the resolution was adoptamong those men of the mountains, I found those ed, and made the order of the day, with other matters pertaining to the same subject, for the 10th of -I saw | February The Senate was next engaged upon private

claims-after which it went into Executive se-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Oregon question was first taken up.
Mr. STANTON addressed the House for an our, in favor of giving the notice to Englandof claiming the whole of Oregon-of never again offering the 49th parallel to England as a compro-mise-but of accepting it, should England recede

Mr. GORDON next obtained the floor, and made a speech in layor of giving the notice and asserting our claim to the whole of Oregon, come hat, come may, by way of consequences. Mr. BRINKERHOFF followed in an anima-

ted speech on the same side.

Next Mr. WENTWORTH addressed the House on the same side. He was at one mo-ment grave, serious and quite oracular. Next le was cool, low-toned and apparently dispirited .-He finally tapered off with some reflections upon sundry Southern gentlemen for not maintaining the cause of Oregon as they had maintained that of Texas, which brought up four or five Southern members, one after another, with good-na-tured questions, which Mr. Wentworth said he took great pleasure in answering.

Mr. CHIPMAN was in favor of giving the notice and claiming all of Oregon.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice, that he would, on Friday next, the 16th inst., move the House to take into consideration the report of the Committee on Elections on the memorial of Wm. H. Brockenbrough, claiming the seat held in this House by Edward C. Cabell, as the Representative from the new State of Florida.

Mr. COCKE, of Tennesser, obtained the

floor, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Wednesday Evening, by the Rev. J.; B. Taylor, Mr. Wm. M. Allen, to Miss Mary Jane Cretchfield, daughter of Geo. K. Crutchfield-all of this city. Married, at Eastwood, Goochland county, on

Tuesday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Lewis M. Mayo, Esq., of Woodville, Alabama, to Miss Susan Mayo, daughter of the late Thomas T. Mayo, of Cumberland county. The Whig will please copy.

Died, on the 12th inst., at 91 o'clock, P. M., JAMES POLK, son of B. W. and Jacintha Toty, aged one year and two days.

Sleep on, dear babe, and take thy rest, God, thy Saviour, knows what's test.

Died, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at a quarter past six, P. M., at Norwood, the residence of Mis. Kennon, in Powhatan county, Mrs. Ass HETH, widow of the late Major Harry Heth of Chesterfield county, in her seventy-seventh year.

NOTICE.-Rev. Dr. Plumer expects to preach at Louisa Court-house on the evening of Thursday, the 22d inst., at seven o'clock; and to deliver an address on Temperance the next day, at 11 o'clock, at the same place. On Saturday and Sabbath, the 24th and 25th inst., he will

preach at Free Union. Notice to the Friends of Richmond College. A meeting of the friends of this Institution is called at the First Baptist Church, on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to promote the permanent and liberal endowment of the Richmond College. All persons, who feel the importance of rearing a College of the highest grade within one mile of this city, are very respectfully invited to attend said meeting. A.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. On Sunday next, during the morning service, Bishop WHELAN will explain that part of the first Commandment which relates to Images.

During the atternoon service, which commences at half past three, he will treat on the subject of the rights and limitations of "Private Judgment. H ARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE, No. 46, just received by A. G. PENDLETON,

Jan. 16 No. 16, West Main Street. DOLISHED Cart and Wagon Boxes for sale at cost by J. A. CLARKSON & CO., No. 111, Broad St., Shockoe Hill, Sign of the Hand Saw DEATHERS .- 27 bags Feathers, a portion of

T them of extra quality, just received, and for sale at our Warehouse on the Basin.

Jan. 16 HENRY LUDLAM & CO. NEGROES FOR HIRE.—We have for hire, three Girls, all good nurses and house ser-HILL & TALIAFERRO, Jan. 16-2t Bell Tayern Alley. MOOTH BRUSHES .- A large and varied

A assortment of superior solid buck and silver-wired Tooth Brushes, of English and French manufacture, for sale at wholesale or retail, by DUVAL & PURCELL, WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to put chase for a gentleman in the city, a Hone chase for a gentleman in the city, a House Maid of good character, accustomed to take car

of children and attending to house business, tween the age of 25 and 35 years, and with

incumbrance. None need apply, unless they can come well recommended, for whom the highest market price will be paid.

GEO. W. TOLER, Jan. 16 Agent & Collector, Lisle's Row DERUVIAN GUANO-Shipped by the Pe-Perceylan Guano-Snipped by the Perceylan and Bolivian Guano Company of Lima, and received per ships Ortheus and Coquimbo, recently arrived at New York from the Chincha Islands—for sale by

SAMUEL K. GEORGE, Agent of the Company, No. 4 German st. NOTE.—These are the only parals of genuin Peruvian Guano now in the United States. The ship Regulus will arrive at this port direct from the Chincha Islands about 1st February next, and the ship Troy soon after that time from the same Islands. No vessel is allowed to load at these Islands, or any other Guano depot belonging the Peruvian and Bolivian Government, without a permit from the Government, under a heav penalty. The undersigned deems it necessary caution Farmers and others against purchasing any Guano as Peruvian not imported in port by himself, or by EDWIN BARTLETT Esq., Agent of the Peruvian and Bolivian Guan Company, New York. No such vessel as the Caroline Amelia, advertised as having arrived New York with a cargo of Guano from the Chir-

other Guano depot in Peru or Bolivia. SAMUEL K. GEORGE. Agent of the Peruvian Guano Company, Ball STRATTON'S OFFICE, No. 5, South 143

cha Island, ener loaded at that Island, or at ans

Street. Let all the world say what they can, For selling prizes STRATTON's the man.

Drawing of Alex. Lottery, Ex., Class 11, Jan. 15
42 45 70 33 40 34 6 68 18 61 22 37 50 6
Half Ticket Nos. 18 45 67,
Half Ticket Nos. 33 61 68,
Half Ticket Nos. 22 40 68,
Three more
Lottery, Schand paid by